

Plant Winter Wheat In El Paso Valley; Raise Hogs; Grow Barley

DR. ELWOOD MEAD TO TALK HERE ON THE RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM

A Municipal Market Place For El Paso, Where Only Valley Products Will Be Sold, to be Secured; Prizes To Be Offered for Boys and Girls to Encourage Them to Farm; Sunflowers as a Crop.

PLANT winter wheat; plant it now or any time between now and the first of January. It will furnish good food for the cows to pasture on or will mature a good crop in the spring.

Girls and boys in the El Paso valley will be encouraged to take an interest in farm affairs. The chamber of commerce will offer prizes for the girl raising the best fruits and for the boy raising the best tomatoes. Prizes will also be offered to the boys raising the best pigs and calves.

Dr. Elwood Mead, one of the leading irrigation authorities in the country, will speak in El Paso in a short time on the advantages and necessity for a rural credit system.

El Paso must have a market place at once for the marketing of valley grown products. The city council will be asked to establish one immediately and others as necessity arises. Only valley grown products can be offered for sale.

Disc alfalfa once a year to get the best results. Discing after each cutting is even better.

If the wheat in the El Paso valley is too soft to make good flour, grow barley instead and put the barley into hogs. It will pay.

There is a ready market for sunflower seed and a farm of sunflowers in the El Paso valley would pay.

El Paso wastes too much land. Too many uncultivated areas are allowed on farms for land worth so much per acre.

Destruction of Johnson grass is a vital necessity for the valley and should be pushed with energy or farms will lose valuable acreages of land.

There are some of the things brought out Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the lands and irrigation committee of the chamber of commerce, following a summer study of the needs of the valley by the members of the committee.

Chairman George R. LeBaron, just back from attending the International Irrigation congress in California and the International Farm congress and Santa Fe exposition at Denver, checked full of enthusiasm over the prospects for the El Paso valley and with a head full of new ideas, presided at the meeting. Other members present were Dr. S. T. Turner, Sam H. Gillett, Chas. R. Stevens, G. A. Martin, H. J. Tighe, W. G. Roe and secretary Malcolm Fraser and publicity agent George H. Clements.

Dr. Mead to Lecture Here.

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Mr. LeBaron was appointed one of the members of a committee to attend the International Irrigation congress to take up the matter of rural credit. This committee will meet similar committees of the other valley states and the Western Bankers' Rural Credit association, in Denver in November. At that time the combined committee of 15 will go over all the pending bills in congress for rural credit and the rural credit system and from them all and endeavor to draft a bill that will meet the approval of congress.

Need for Rural Credit Plan.

Mr. LeBaron said it is the idea of the leading men he has talked with that until such a rural credit system is established, it will be impossible to develop high priced irrigated lands.

DO YOU FEEL HEADACHY? LOOK TO YOUR STOMACH

It is an unusual thing for a druggist to sell medicine under a guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. Yet this is the way that nearly every druggist in El Paso is doing. Mi-na, the standard dyspepsia remedy.

Druggists say that never before have they had so large a number of customers tell them that a medicine has been successful as with Mi-na. People who a few months ago suffered continuously with their stomachs today are rosy and vigorous with perfect digestion and good health. They say Mi-na did it.

There is no longer any need for anyone suffering or making their friends suffer on account of dyspepsia. Mi-na can always be relied upon. The percentage of success is so great that there is little risk in guaranteeing to return the money if the medicine does not relieve. And all the best druggists stand ready to do so without any question.

Headaches, all forms of indigestion, speak before the eyes, dizzy feelings, poor sleeping, ringing in the ears and all forms of trouble are helped by Mi-na. A few days' treatment about shows considerable gain in health, while a complete cure often follows rapidly.

These days are the best in the whole year for the enjoyment of good health, and Mi-na will put you in such perfect condition that you can enjoy every minute of it. Sold and recommended by Kelly & Pafford and other leading druggists. Advertisement.

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First Hollow Tile Silo Here



SILOS are being put in rapidly by farmers and land owners in the El Paso valley. Silage is recognized as one of the best foods for cattle and the farmer is also fast recognizing the fact that to convert his forage into silage and feed it to cattle is the best method of making money from his farm products.

The photograph shown above is a new silo just completed upon the ranch of Lamar Davis, below El Paso, near Clint. It is constructed of hollow tile, manufactured in El Paso, laid in reinforced concrete.

Two men, it is claimed, can lay the tiling for a 200-ton hollow tile silo in from six to eight days. The hollow tile is highly recommended by government experts and silage users generally. Curtis & Co., 532 First National bank, have introduced the hollow tile silos in the valley.

States agricultural department showed that the yield was the same from wheat planted any time from October 1 to January 1.

It was brought out that all land used for winter wheat would be available for another crop next spring. Mr. Gillett said he planted winter wheat on his wheat or barley ground after harvesting the winter crop.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR VALLEY ONLY

In bringing out the need for a municipal market, Mr. LeBaron stated that the experience of the city of Seattle, which has three municipal markets.

They started there with a certain streets along which it erected canopies covers just outside the sidewalks. Under these it placed iron tables and saw from connections at intervals. These are rented to local growers of products at 10 cents a day. The housewives stand upon the sidewalk and buy from the dealers. An ordinance regulates the market and each man must make affidavit that he grows the products he is offering for sale. This is to prevent peddlers bringing in outside products and getting the benefit of the cheap rental, which is just enough to pay for a city inspector, furnish water to the stalls and keep the rubbish cleaned up.

Mr. LeBaron said that if a man is offering for sale, this is to prevent peddlers bringing in outside products and getting the benefit of the cheap rental, which is just enough to pay for a city inspector, furnish water to the stalls and keep the rubbish cleaned up.

Big Markets Follow.

As a result of the establishment of these sidewalk markets in three different places, market houses in the city proper before which the booths are conducted, have been erected by private individuals. Mr. LeBaron says, in these markets, the stall rent is higher and anything from anywhere may be sold. There are butcher shops and restaurants inside of these markets. He says there is a real market in Los Angeles for these and suggested that El Pasoans could make money raising sunflowers.

A MARKET IN CALIFORNIA FOR SALE OF SUNFLOWER SEED

During the discussion Mr. LeBaron said that in California many farmers are now harvesting sunflowers and selling the seed for chicken feed and for the oil that can be extracted from them. He says there is a real market in Los Angeles for these and suggested that El Pasoans could make money raising sunflowers.

Mr. Gillett said he had wheat planted here in the fall and that the objection raised in the past to the local wheat because it is too soft for first grade flour, would be removed.

Dr. Turner said wheat could be planted any time from now until the first of January and mature a good crop. He said that the local wheat is too soft to make good flour, grow barley instead and put the barley into hogs. It will pay.

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Plow Deeply For the Best Results

Farmers Should Also Select Seed Carefully and Do What They Can to Get More Humus in the Soil—Don't Burn Waste Alfalfa, but Plow It Into the Soil; Destroy the Weeds and Johnson Grass.

By A. G. GRAHAM, County Farm Demonstrator.

UPON the inauguration of the farmers' cooperative demonstration work in the south it was found necessary to outline some of the fundamental principles of good farming, and I am going to mention a few of them at this time.

(1) Prepare a deep and thorough plowed seed bed, well drained, with the soil to a depth of 3, 10 and 12 inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not bring too much of the subsoil to the surface by deep breaking.

(2) Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully stored.

(3) Secure a high content of humus in the soil by the use of legumes, barnyard manure and farm refuse.

Break Land Deeply.

At this time a few suggestions regarding the necessity of adhering strictly to those principles mentioned above will not be out of place. As a rule most of the land in the Rio Grande valley is not broken deep enough. I am sure that the farmers who stop to think about this will readily see the necessity and the advantage gained by deep breaking.

The presence of heat, air and moisture is essential to chemical and germ action in the preparation of plant food in the soil. The depth to which these penetrate the soil depends upon the depth of plowing, provided the soil is well drained. There is no use plowing down into a subsoil full of water.

Break Land in Fall.

It is best to plow in the fall, and I am sure that every observant farmer has noted that seeds germinate more quickly and the plants grow more rapidly on fall breaking than spring breaking. Fall breaking renders more of the land available and the preparation of the land in the fall saves work in the spring when everything on the farm is crowding.

No principle in agriculture has been more thoroughly demonstrated than the value of deep breaking and a thoroughly pulverized seed bed.

The English farmers were the first to follow the better lines of agriculture after the dark ages. They devoted their efforts to three main points: (1) The freedom and deep cultivation of the soil; (2) the accumulation of manure; and (3) the destruction of weeds. These are the three principles which we must pay particular attention to in this valley.

Soils Deficient in Humus.

Our soils are deficient in humus, and we should at once begin to add to the soil more barnyard manure and turn under all stubble and old refuse. I notice one practice which seems to be very prevalent in this valley, and that is the burning of the old damaged alfalfa. No one can estimate the loss to the soil both from the standpoint of fertility and the physical condition of the soil by burning this alfalfa. I am sure that if the farmers realized what a big loss it meant to them, they would not burn this damaged hay.

No one wants to run a business at a loss, and this is just one item that means a loss to the farmer. There has been a great deal of complaint about the soil cracking open, crusting and being hard to work. The trouble is a lack of humus, and the damaged hay is one means of adding humus to the soil. The farmer should consider this very carefully before burning any more hay or stubble.

Destroy the Weeds.

The third principle which the English farmer practiced was the destruction of weeds. This is certainly one of the things which we need to do in this valley. We should try to keep the weeds from going to seed and thereby gradually eliminate the noxious ones.

A great deal of complaint has been made in the last few months about the worst pest we have to contend with, and that is the Johnson grass. I would like to see some of the additional action taken, both in the Mesilla and El Paso valleys, to rid the lands of this pest.

Select Good Seed.

The second principle of good farming which should be mentioned at this time is that of selecting good seed for planting. It will soon be time for planting fall crops and the farmer should select nothing but first class seed this year. Select seeds that are well matured, plump and free from foreign matter. The treatment is as follows: Mix one pint of formaldehyde with 50 gallons of water. There are several ways to wetting the seed, but good results can be obtained by either immersing the seed in the solution or sprinkling the solution on the seed. In order to make the treatment the most effective, the seed must be thoroughly wet. Fifty

gallons of the solution should treat 50 bushels of seed. As soon as the seed is wet it should be spread out to dry, and as soon as dry it is ready to plant. This treatment has been found to be very effective for stinking smut and loose smut, and covers smut of oats and loose smut of barley.

Sowing Spring Wheat.

A question which is often asked, is the best time for planting spring wheat. Spring wheat can be sown any time from October to the latter part of February. Very good results may be obtained by planting during November

and the early part of December. Early planting furnishes a cover crop during the winter, also winter pasture (something well worth considering); the yield will be heavy, due to the plants growing out; and the crop can be harvested early, which will allow of another crop either corn or one of the grain sorghums.

In order to make farming a financial success in this valley, the land will have to be kept producing the whole twelve months, and this can be accomplished by adopting a proper system of rotation.

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